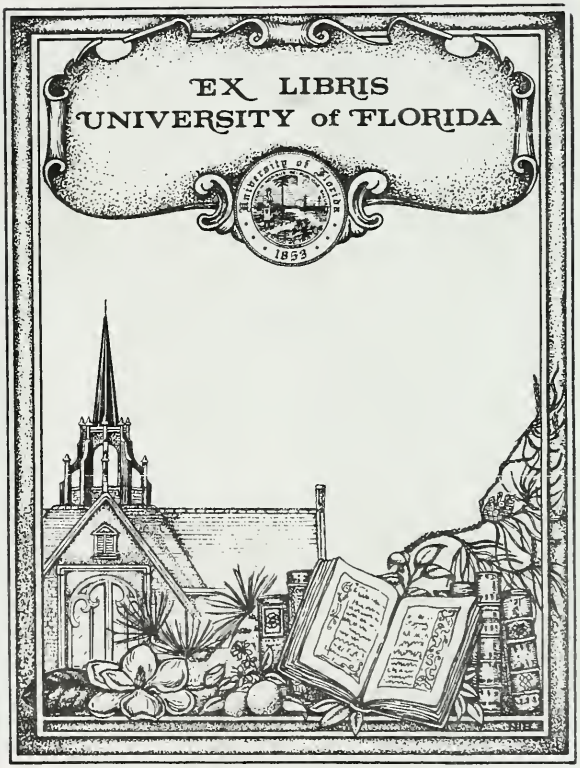
U. OF F. LIBRARIES

Withdrawn from UF. Surveyed to Internet Archive

427.9
A512p
no.35
c.3


EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA
University of Florida
1853

PUBLICATION
OF THE
AMERICAN
DIALECT
SOCIETY

*NUMBER 35*

*APRIL 1961*

# WORD DISTRIBUTION IN THE INTERIOR SOUTH

GORDON R. WOOD

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

PUBLISHED FOR
THE SOCIETY BY
UNIVERSITY OF
ALABAMA PRESS
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

# THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

Membership is conferred upon any person interested in the aims and activities of the Society. Dues for regular members (persons and institutions) are $3 a year; for contributing members, $5 (or more) a year. Members receive free all publications. The price of any one issue when purchased separately will depend upon the production cost of that issue. The *Publication of the American Dialect Society* is issued twice a year, in April and November. It is published by University of Alabama Press. University, Alabama.

COPYRIGHT 1962 BY AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY


## OFFICERS

*President:* THOMAS PYLES, *University of Florida*
*Vice-President:* ALBERT H. MARCKWARDT, *University of Michigan*
*Secretary-Treasurer:* I. WILLIS RUSSELL, *University of Alabama*

## EDITING COMMITTEE

THOMAS PYLES, *University of Florida*
ALBERT H. MARCKWARDT, *University of Michigan*
I. WILLIS RUSSELL, *University of Alabama*

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Officers and ALLAN F. HUBBELL, *New York University* (term expires December, 1961); MARJORIE M. KIMMERLE, *University of Colorado* (term expires December, 1962); DWIGHT M. BOLINGER, *University of Colorado* (term expires December, 1963); E. BAGBY ATWOOD, *University of Texas* (term expires December, 1964)


(*Continued inside back cover*)

PUBLICATION
OF THE
AMERICAN
DIALECT
SOCIETY

*NUMBER 35*

*APRIL 1961*

319502

# WORD DISTRIBUTION IN THE INTERIOR SOUTH

GORDON R. WOOD 1

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT 17

PUBLISHED FOR
THE SOCIETY BY
UNIVERSITY OF
ALABAMA PRESS
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

Replace
427.9
A512p
no. 35
c.3

## STATEMENT FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO *PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY* (*PADS*)

The object of the American Dialect Society, as stated in its constitution, "is the study of the English language in North America, together with other languages influencing it or influenced by it." The Society is therefore interested in publishing in its journal, *Publication of the American Dialect Society* (*PADS*), studies in (1) regional speech and localisms, (2) place names, (3) linguistic geography, (4) usage, (5) non-English dialects, (6) new words and (7) proverbial sayings.

Because of its projected American dialect dictionary, *PADS* especially welcomes studies of regional speech and localisms. Good models for this kind of study are, among others, Phyllis J. Nixon's "A Glossary of Virginia Words," *PADS*, No. 5, and Zeta C. Davidson's "A Word-List from the Appalachians and the Piedmont Area of North Carolina," *PADS*, No. 19.

*PADS* is also interested in usage studies which involve "the collection and examination of those structural elements in all dialects of American English in which variation occurs" (*PADS*, 23: 58).

It is not interested in articles on general grammar without dialect emphasis or in articles on literary figures not known as dialect writers.

Short notes occasionally appear in *PADS*, but the general policy is to devote each issue to two or three long articles, sometimes to a single study of monograph length, such as numbers 12, 20, and 24.

*PADS* does not publish book reviews.

It is the editor's policy to acknowledge the receipt of articles promptly, and the policy of the Editing Committee to accept or reject them within six months.

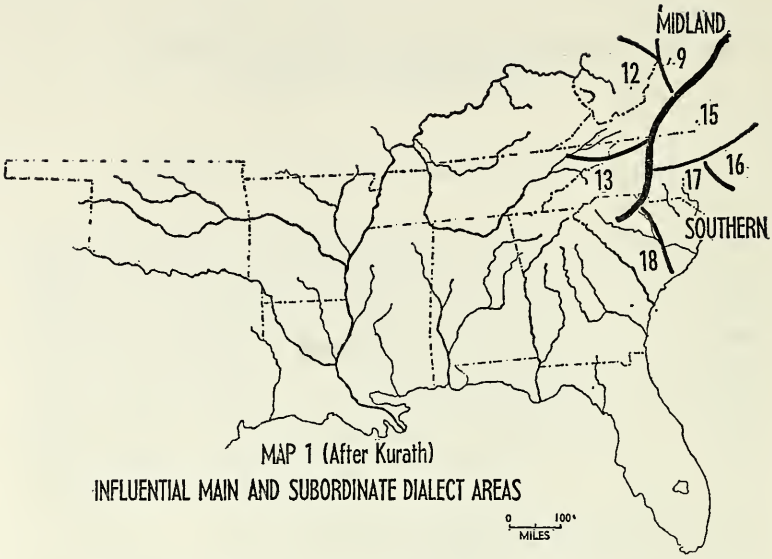
# WORD DISTRIBUTION IN THE INTERIOR SOUTH

GORDON R. WOOD, *University of Chattanooga*

Our knowledge of the regional occurrence of words in the United States has become increasingly specific with the publication of word atlases. In the north-central states, for instance, Marckwardt has recently established boundaries for significant Northern and Midland words, and has related these to patterns of distribution already known for the Atlantic seaboard.[1] The present essay will discuss the regional distribution of selected Midland and Southern words in the states which for convenience will be called the interior South; furthermore, it will explain this distribution mainly in terms of settlement history.

My study of the vocabulary of the interior South was first proposed at a regional meeting of the American Dialect Society in 1957. A word geography based on linguistic atlas techniques had long been desired. But since the prospects of such an atlas survey were remote, we agreed that one possible step would be to distribute a vocabulary questionnaire; with luck we could then go on to direct interviews later. Since the colonial areas had already been studied (see Map 1), our investigation would be in the southern and south-western regions, which were settled in the nineteenth century. Social, economic, geographic, and historic unities led us to choose these states for our word survey: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

Soon it became obvious that our original choice of states would be altered. Fieldworkers had already completed their interviews in Kentucky and Texas, and were preparing their findings for publication. A postal questionnaire in these states would have been a needless duplication of effort. The plans for a Missouri survey did not materialize; for this reason, then, Missouri was dropped. The rest of the survey, however, went ahead as planned in 1957. We were confident that the questionnaires could be distributed and reassembled, and then tabulated electronically in a short time.[2] Progress was slower than we had anticipated, but




MAP 1 (After Kurath)
INFLUENTIAL MAIN AND SUBORDINATE DIALECT AREAS

eventually three thousand questionnaires were distributed, completed, and returned.

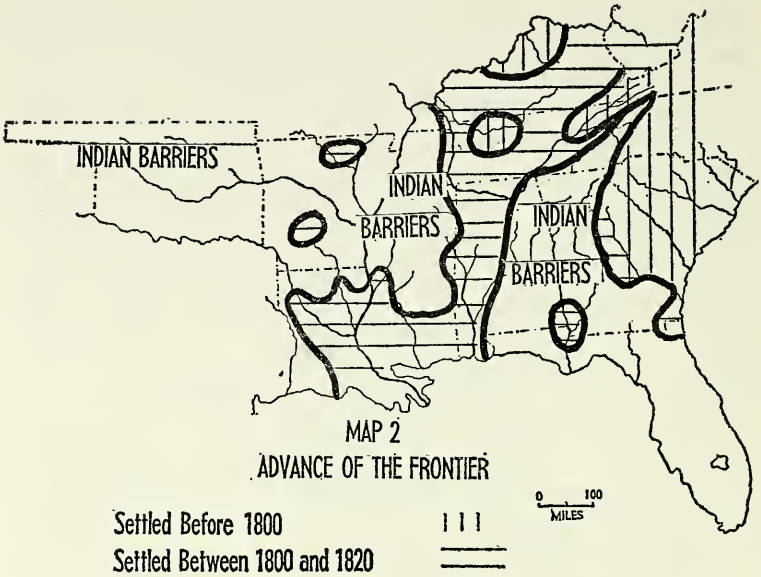
At this point it is useful to direct our attention to the migration of English speaking settlers. The maps which trace the advance of the frontier give us the impression that the movement from the Atlantic seaboard into the old Southwest was very irregular. The pioneer seemed to advance, halt, and turn back on himself without any real notion of where he was going. A closer inquiry suggests that treaties, the lure of good land, the effect of physical barriers, and the deflecting force of human opposition combined to cause these fitful changes of direction.[3]

We can begin our examination with Georgia, the southern edge of English colonial settlement and a significant state in the nineteenth century westward migration. If we look only at a topographical map, we can believe that the acquisition of lands in nineteenth century Georgia should have gone forward regularly. All things seemed favorable: No mountain range or impassable river blocked the path of westward advance from the coast. And even the piney woods, which once seemed a formidable obstacle, yielded when the usefulness of those lands became apparent.

At one point it seemed that the Georgia frontier would indeed move due north and west without interruption. Pushing inland from the coastal settlements, by 1735 Georgians had established Augusta on the Savannah River; forty years later, they held the lands between the Savannah and the Ogeechee, an area two hundred miles long and, in some places, a hundred miles wide. Then their westward push stopped, even though some Georgians were speculating in lands which they did not own along the Mississippi River. Their advance was blocked by resisting Cherokee and Creek Indians. And any land-hungry Georgian who wanted to have property further west had to cross the Indian holdings to join other pioneers who had come into newly occupied parts of Alabama and Mississippi by way of Tennessee.

The advance into Tennessee and then south had gone somewhat more smoothly. By 1770 pioneers from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other seaboard regions had moved southwest along the fertile Shenandoah Valley and other corridors until their settlements had come to the upper reaches of the Holston River. Daniel Boone passed through these settlements on his way to the Cumberland Gap and Kentucky. A half century later, pioneer families had established themselves in most of Kentucky and in eastern and central parts of Tennessee. An Indian barrier in western Tennessee deflected the pioneer advance southward. Settlers opened up the lands along Alabama rivers all the way to the Gulf of Mexico, then moved across the lower part of Mississippi into Louisiana and then, turning northwest, advanced along the rivers into Arkansas. (Map 2)

The complex developments which led to an increasing production of cotton after the War of 1812 caused the settlers to try to buy additional lands from the Indians or, failing in that effort, to get them evicted. Within a twenty year period the Indian tribes had been removed from southern lands and had been resettled in Oklahoma. There, blocking the southern advance to the west, they unwittingly influenced the nature of California word geography. But our concern is with Oklahoma. In 1889 Congress forced the Indians to surrender their land rights in that territory; Oklahoma was settled by land rushes; and Oklahoma City, a tent city, gained a population of ten thousand persons overnight. New Oklahomans brought with them the vocabularies of adjacent




northern, eastern, and southern localities. The passage of time has produced an ordering of these vocabularies into coherent patterns without lessening the problem of interpreting the evidence.

The informants whose evidence I used are all descended from nineteenth century settlers of the interior South. And though I have responses from informants of all ages, the kind of person I sought most eagerly is represented by a native of Hamilton County, Tennessee. His grandfather came to East Tennessee in 1802, settling in Hamilton County in 1820; the children and grandchildren in this family have remained county people since then. My particular informant, one of the grandsons, is eighty years old. He was born within five miles of Sawyers Neighborhood, where he now lives. After he ended his schooling at the eighth grade, he traveled for a while as a fiddler and then returned home to spend his adult life in farming. Persons like this are easy to find east of the Mississippi River; west of it, particularly in Oklahoma, younger persons and persons who are the first generation born in the locality must serve as the best informants.

Each person who answered a questionnaire was asked to complete a biographical statement at the end. These biographies enabled me to select from the three thousand informants those

who probably would most nearly represent local speech habits. I rejected all persons who had grown up in other parts of the United States even though they had spent much of their adult lives in the locality from which they reported. I also rejected questionnaires which failed to give the informant's age, education, place of birth, and places of ancestors' birth, for these were essential in the projected tabulations.

My review of the biographies persuaded me that slightly over one thousand persons met the requirements for a reliable informant. The persons finally chosen were born in their communities or nearby, and grew up there. With the exception of Oklahomans, all informants had at least one grandparent born in the state where they were born. Of the known grandparents, 60% were natives of the same state as that of their grandchildren, my selected informants; and 72% of the parents were natives of the same state as that of their children. The other parents and known grandparents came from neighboring states, with Georgia and Tennessee being named most frequently as the states of origin. (Table 1) The ones thus chosen should properly represent the native regional usages. And, since no two informants live more than fifty miles apart, the responses of one can be readily compared with the responses of the others; the network formed by their responses is a close one.

After I had selected the thousand most likely informants, I coded the biographical information and the individual responses, had this information placed on punch cards, and then tabulated

TABLE 1

ANCESTRAL BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE

| | Same as that of the informant | IN ONE OF THESE NEIGHBORING STATES: Ga | Ky | NC | SC | Tenn | Va |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | | | % | | | |
| Parents | 72 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Grandparents | 60 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |

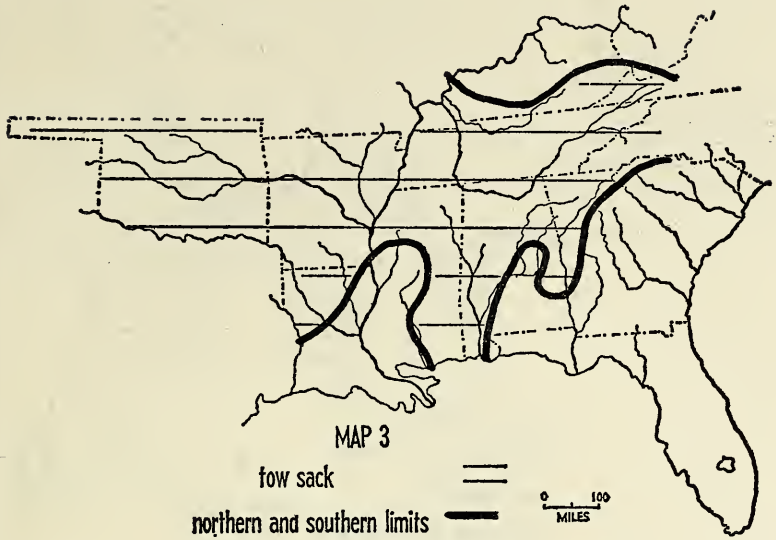
The other parents and grandparents came from widely scattered places in the United States and abroad.

the information electronically.[4] Two sets of tabulations provide the facts for this paper: one, tables by age group which report by county or parish the number of occurrences of each encircled word in each of the states; two, a tabulation of totals by groups of adjacent counties. I could have used other totals such as those which show the relative education of the various informants, but these did not seem as immediately applicable as did those I selected.

With the tabulations completed, I began to map the responses in order to answer questions of this sort: If we begin at the western edges of areas 12, 13, 17, and 18 (Map 1) as established in Kurath's *A Word Geography of the Eastern United States* (1949), how far and in what directions will isoglosses of certain words extend in the interior South? Do the present patterns of distributon reflect patterns of settlement and migration? And what are the regional distributions and importance of Midland and Southern words? Because the results obtained by postal questionnaire are compatible with those obtained by field interview, it was not necessary to ask whether my findings could properly be described in relation to Kurath's analysis.

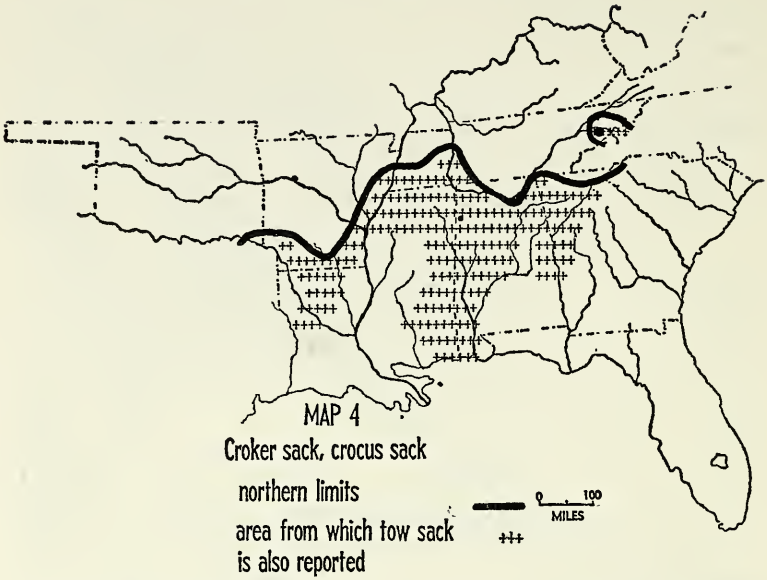
One of the very useful words in answering my questions is *tow sack*. It is a distinctive North Carolina word with a northern boundary that follows almost exactly the northern political boundary of that state. Further, North Carolinians were the dominant group in the early settlement of Tennessee, and Tennesseeans moved in significant numbers into Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Looking at the present distribution of *tow sack*, we see that it has been reported from the Tennessee mountains, from Alabama and Mississippi along the corridor of southward penetration which the pioneers made in their push toward the Gulf, and from Arkansas. (Map 3) For our purposes, this word illustrates the directions which mountain words took as they entered other regions of the interior South. Its southern and western limits suggest the general extent of penetration found for other mountain words.

Its coastal and piedmont synonym, *croker sack* or *crocus sack*, has advanced from points of origin in Virginia and the Carolinas into Georgia, and from Georgia south into Florida and west into the other states. With the exception of occurrences in Florida, the word is reported regularly from the cotton belt. This fact




suggests that *croker sack* moved west with those planters who sought additional cotton lands after 1812. If this explanation is correct, we would expect that the new settlers introduced *croker sack* into localities where *tow sack* was already known. Whatever the full explanation, the newer settlements east of the Mississippi can be identified by the presence of *croker sack* alone, and the older Alabama and Mississippi settlements by the presence of both words. (Map 4) Curiously enough, we find a kind of *croker sack* peninsula thrusting through the mountains toward Knoxville, Tennessee; its appearance in a region outside the cotton lands can possibly be explained by the fact that mountain men drove their hogs from Knoxville along the French Broad River to markets near Charleston, South Carolina. Presumably they brought *croker sack* with them when they returned to the mountains.

The maps show where these words are found, but they give us an inadequate notion of the relative frequency with which the words are used in a particular region. The range of choice, the influence of custom, and the social acceptability of these words are variables which can be suggested by tables. Restricting ourselves to these two words, we find that in Tennessee less than 5% of the informants reported that they used *croker sack*, while more than 40% encircled *tow sack*. In Mississippi, on the other hand,




*croker sack* was more frequently reported; the relative difference in choice is about the same as we find in Tennessee. The extreme range of difference occurs in Florida: there 65% encircled *croker sack* and 5% or less *tow sack*. (Table 2)

The map showing the occurrences of *fireboard* and *red worm* repeats the same general pattern of distribution of mountain words. Its special importance is that the isoglosses appear to mark areas of resistance or retreat as well as the more general directions of advance. When we look closely at the isoglosses (Map 5), we find that in eastern Georgia no occurrence of *fireboard* or *red worm* has been reported from the areas of original settlement along the Savannah River. In Tennessee we find both words along the Highland Rim but not in the Nashville Basin. And along the course of the lower Mississippi River, we have no report that either word is used.

In all probability mountain men brought these words with them as they went down river to Savannah, Nashville, or New Orleans. But other forces kept *fireboard* and *red worm* from being accepted. Each word may be moving toward obsolescence. If so, *red worm* will disappear under the impact of such book words as *earthworm* and *fishing worm*; but because the word is accurately

TABLE 2

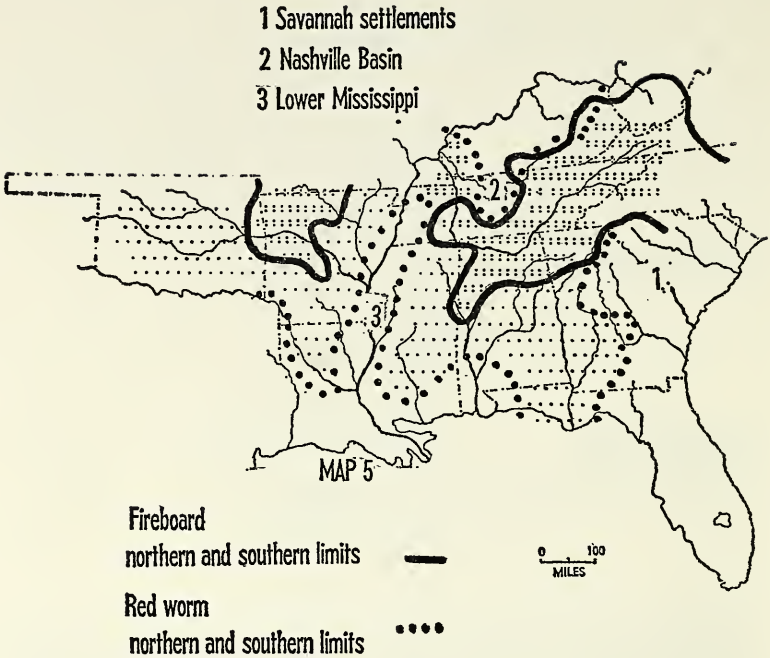
SELECTED FREQUENCY OF USE

| | % | Tenn | Ga | Ala | Miss | Fla | Ark | La | Okla |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 70 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | C | | | |
| TOW SACK: T | 60 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | 50 | | | | C | | T | | |
| | | T | | | | | | | |
| | 40 | | | | | | | | T |
| | | | C | | | | | | |
| | 30 | | | T = C | | | | | |
| CROKER SACK, | | | | | T | | | C | |
| CROCUS SACK: C | 20 | | | | | | | T | |
| | | C | T | | | | C | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | C |
| | | | | | | T | | | |
| | 0 | | | | | | | | |

descriptive and is handed down by word of mouth from one generation of fishermen to the next, the process should be slow which brings its obsolescence. My tabulations do not suggest that any marked change is now taking place; particularly, I find no evidence of advance.

*Fireboard*, on the other hand, is clearly on the way out, unless we experience a commercial antiquarian revival of the word. Its competitors, *mantel* and *mantelpiece*, are commercial terms socially acceptable everywhere. In fact, it seems likely that *fireboard* had already begun to fade when Oklahoma was settled, for no present Oklahoma informants have reported using or knowing the word. Certainly the present youngest generation everywhere is unfamiliar with the word: I have no report at all for the word from informants eighteen to thirty years old.

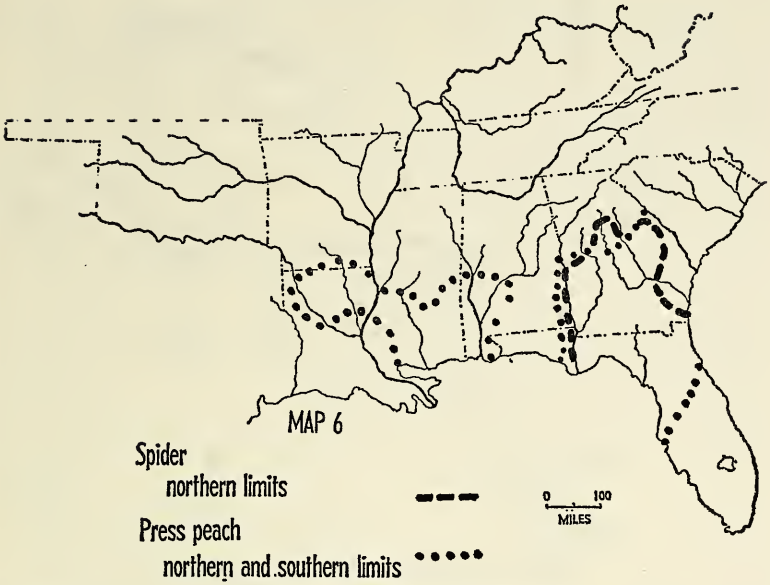
Three other words have been mapped for this discussion—*spider*, *press peach*, and *plum peach*. They are valuable to us because they belong to the old colonial vocabulary; their presence in the interior is an indication of the vitality of expressions that have yielded or are yielding to newer words in Virginia and the Carolinas. Furthermore, two of them, *spider* and *press peach*, are




good examples of the Southern vocabulary as Kurath has described it.

*Spider* occurs in south Georgia and in parts of Florida; its present distribution is almost entirely rural. (Map 6) The few informants who report the word and the narrow geographical limits within which it appears all indicate that the word is obsolescent. One influence causing it to disappear is that we no longer cook our meals on open hearths, and so we have lost the need for a pan with three legs which could stand spider-like in the coals. This utensil was replaced by a flat bottomed pan, a skillet. That *skillet* is widely known in the southern states will explain the increasing ease with which it has replaced *spider*. But now both words seem to be destined to lose out to the commercial word *fry(-ing) pan*.

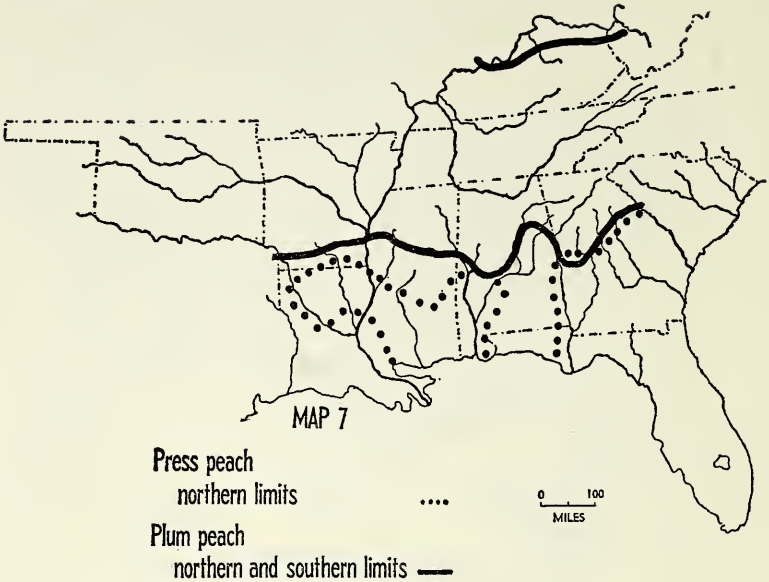
The next Southern word, *press peach*, appears to hold its own; it is well established in the coastal plain, and no brand or commercial name seems to threaten it. One clue to its present vigor is that no informant volunteered any other name as a substitute. Since it




is so well established, we can use it as a boundary for the influence of Southern patterns just as we used *tow sack* in illustrating South Midland influence. Furthermore, at the points of contact between the boundaries of *press peach* and *plum peach*, we can tentatively place the major boundary between South and South Midland vocabulary. (Map 7) Geography, transportation, settlement history, and the evidence of these older words are sufficiently interrelated to persuade me that a major boundary did, indeed, develop here. Of course, I will need to consider the distribution of many words before I draw that boundary.

The maps give one impression. But if we wish to consider the importance of these words and their synonyms in the interior South, we can get a more precise report from the tabulations themselves. The tables which follow will name the points of origin when given in Kurath's *Word Geography*, the frequency of use in each state of the interior South to the nearest five percent, and the synonyms which informants have volunteered while encircling the words provided in the questionnaire.

Parenthetically, the informants reacted in many ways to the words which appeared in the questionnaires. Often they wrote,




"Never heard of this!" Fairly frequently they added drawings to show the meaning of some word as they understood it: I have an illustration of a *piggin* and a careful pencil drawing which shows the distinctions between *poison ivy* and *poison oak*. Most frequently they added synonyms from their own local vocabularies. Among these are *catalpa worm* and *tobacco worm* as names of fishing worms, though in my experience these two worms have only a spiritual or ideal kinship to the worm I call a *fishing worm*.

An examination of the tabulations will show that each regional word has its lively competitors. *Tow sack* and *croker sack* compete with *burlap bag* or *sack* and with the local *guano sack* in Georgia, and with the *gunny sack* in Arkansas. (Table 3) The appearance in Georgia and Alabama of *guano sack* is an indication that trade terms from the eastern seaboard are at work in those states. The different though similar sounding *gunny sack* in Arkansas and Oklahoma helps us to discover the effect that the Ohio Valley vocabulary has had in shaping the patterns of the interior South.

*Mantel shelf* is active in Florida but not in Arkansas, while *mantel board* is a strong term in Arkansas and only occasionally reported in Florida. Thus with the rest of the words for which I

TABLE 3

TOTAL FREQUENCY OF USE

| Each key word and its number, and the brief comments on places of origin derive from Kurath's *Word Geography*. | Percent using each word in Tenn | Ga | Ala | Miss | Fla | Ark | La | Okla |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANTEL SHELF (8) | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| MANTEL | 55 | 15 | 55 | 55 | 40 | 55 | 50 | 90 |
| MANTEL BOARD | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| MANTEL PIECE | 10 | 40 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 10 | 55 | 15 |
| FIREBOARD | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| FRYING PAN (17) | 25 | 40 | 55 | 35 | 45 | 15 | 30 | 45 |
| FRYER | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| FRY PAN | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| SKILLET | 55 | 25 | 50 | 55 | 35 | 60 | 75 | 90 |
| (NJ to w SC; old term in Va Piedmont) | | | | | | | | |
| SPIDER | 1 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| (tidewater from Potomac south to Peedee River) | | | | | | | | |
| volunteered: IRON SKILLET | | | | | | | | |
| BURLAP BAG (19) | 15 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| BURLAP SACK | 10 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 15 |
| CROKER SACK | 5 | 30 | 30 | 45 | 50 | 5 | 25 | 0 |
| (Va Piedmont, SC & Ga) | | | | | | | | |
| CROCUS SACK | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| GUNNY SACK | 5 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 55 |
| (Ohio Valley trade) | | | | | | | | |
| GUNNY BAG | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 15 |
| GUANO SACK | 0 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| (Atlantic coastal trade) | | | | | | | | |
| (SEA) GRASS SACK | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 15 |
| (coastal) | | | | | | | | |
| TOW SACK | 45 | 10 | 30 | 25 | 1 | 50 | 20 | 40 |
| (North Carolinianism) | | | | | | | | |
| volunteered: CROCUS BAG, CROCUS SACK, CORN SACK, PEAT SACK, POTATO SACK | | | | | | | | |
| CLINGSTONE PEACH (54) | 15 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 10 |
| (New Engl, S Midl, n Va, w NC) | | | | | | | | |
| CLING | 15 | 10 | 30 | 5 | 10 | 30 | 20 | 50 |
| (Md, Shenandoah, n WVa, w Pa) | | | | | | | | |
| CLING PEACH | 20 | 15 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 25 |
| CLINGSTONE | 35 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 45 | 35 | 25 | 20 |
| HARD PEACH | 5 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE 3—*Continued*

TOTAL FREQUENCY OF USE

| Each key word and its number, and the brief comments on places of origin derive from Kurath's *Word Geography.* | Percent using each word in | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tenn | Ga | Ala | Miss | Fla | Ark | La | Okla |
| PLUM PEACH | 30 | 15 | 30 | 25 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 5 |
| (old Southern word, Va Piedmont, sw Va, s WVa, w NC) | | | | | | | | |
| PRESS PEACH | 1 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 20 | 0 |
| (old Southern word, SC, e NC) | | | | | | | | |
| volunteered: CLINGSEED PEACH | | | | | | | | |
| EARTHWORM (60) | 20 | 35 | 50 | 35 | 65 | 35 | 65 | 35 |
| ANGLE WORM | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 15 |
| BAIT WORM | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 15 |
| (s cent Pa, w Piedmont of NC, Va) | | | | | | | | |
| EEL WORM | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| FISH BAIT | 5 | 35 | 30 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 15 |
| (s cent Pa, w Piedmont of NC, Va) | | | | | | | | |
| FISH WORM | 5 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 25 |
| FISHING WORM | 35 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 10 | 25 | 25 | 20 |
| RED WORM | 55 | 25 | 35 | 35 | 1 | 60 | 25 | 25 |
| (usual word in NC, Va, WVa, Ky mountains) | | | | | | | | |

volunteered: BAIT, BAITS, BIG WORM, BLACK LAND WORM, CATALPA WORM (but also sought in one group of questionnaires), CRUMBING WORM, FIDDLE WORM, PINK WORM, RED WIGGLER, SLOP WORM, TOBACCO WORM, and WORM

have given percent of use, the reader can easily see how important each is in any one of the states reported. The volunteered words are given here simply as a matter of record and as an indication of the range of vocabulary beyond that specifically sought. They are interesting in themselves as instances of ways in which native speakers have formed new words. Their value in future field surveys should be significant.

The information in this last set of tables is evidence that while Southern and South Midland words are a significant part of the vocabulary of the interior South, other words from other regions have competed and are competing with them for acceptance. *Gunny sack*, though a relatively minor word in its region, indicates

that one direction from which these competing words come is from the Ohio Valley. *Mantel* and *frying pan* point to commercial influences upon the regional vocabulary.

But even with many special problems still to be solved, we can return to the maps with some confidence that they show the major patterns of word distribution in the interior South. The South Midland words *tow sack*, *fire board*, and *red worm* are found beyond the mountain areas. Their present distribution appears to show the influence of the pioneer movements into the interior and the reinforcing effects of river travel. The Southern *croker sack* and *press peach* illustrate the westward advance of the coastal vocabulary—an advance apparently best explained as a result of the expansion of cotton growing.

And these words provide us with evidence of likely major linguistic boundaries in the region. One part of the boundary will skirt the Highland Rim in Tennessee; another part of the boundary will possibly be at the points of contact in Georgia and Alabama of *plum peach* and *press peach*. It is not too early to suggest that field interviews, conducted in the past, can now be related to the maps in this article. Granted that this must be done tentatively, still we have at hand the techniques which Thomas Wetmore used in describing and locating vowel patterns of the eastern United States.[5] If we find his technique applicable, we can then begin to use my study for one of its original purposes—a frame for linguistic atlas work in the interior South.

## Notes

[1] "Principal and Subsidiary Dialect Areas in the North Central States," *PADS*, No. 27 (April 1957), pp. 3–15.

For the regions immediately adjacent to my area I have used the findings of Christine D. Forrester, "A Word Geography of Kentucky" (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Kentucky, 1949) with permission, and of Hans Kurath, *A Word Geography of the Eastern United States* (Ann Arbor, 1949) with permission.

[2] These persons and their institutions helped with the distribution of the questionnaires: Lalia P. Boone, University of Florida; Calvin S. Brown, University of Georgia; E. H. Criswell, University of Tulsa (emeritus); Rudolph Fiehler, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute; Luke M. Grande, Christian Brothers College, Tennessee; Elizabeth H. Jackson, Maryville College, Tennessee; John Murphy, Central State College, Oklahoma; Mary C. Parler, University of Arkansas; I. Willis Russell, University of Alabama.

[3] The historical comments which follow are derived from a number of sources, including *DAB* and *DAH*. These are representative: Charles O.

Paullin, *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States* (Baltimore, 1932); pertinent volumes of the Rivers of America series and of the Federal Writers Project Guides for the various states; Ray A. Billington, *Westward Expansion, a History of the American Frontier* (New York, 1949); Ellen C. Semple, *American History and Its Geographic Conditions* (Boston and New York, 1903); Charles S. Sydnor, *The Development of Southern Sectionalism, 1819–1848*, vol. 5 in *A History of the South* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1948), and Robert B. Walz, "Migration into Arkansas, 1833–1850" (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Texas, 1952).

[4] Preliminary analyses of the questionnaires were made possible by grants from the research funds of the University of Chattanooga and from emergency funds of the Modern Language Association of America. Full tabulation of all affirmative responses of each informant finally chosen was made possible by a grant from the American Philosophical Society. Without help from these sources, the study could not have been undertaken.

[5] Thomas H. Wetmore, *The Low-central and Low-back Vowels in the English of the Eastern United States*, *PADS*, No. 32 (November 1959). See his Figure 2, facing p. 11.

# THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

## I. THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Crystal Room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 27, 3:00–4:15 P.M., in conjunction with the meeting of the Modern Language Association of America, with around 60 attending. President Thomas Pyles presided. The following papers were read:

1. "Linguistic Diffusion and Areal Distribution," David DeCamp, University of Texas.
2. "A Usage Survey in Youngstown, Ohio," Kelsie B. Harder, Youngstown University.
3. "Electronic Tabulation of Regional Speech," Gordon R. Wood, University of Chattanooga.

The report of the Nominating Committee (Elliott V. K. Dobbie, Chairman; Joseph S. Hall; R. M. Lumiansky) was read by Professor Dobbie and accepted by those present. Thomas Pyles, Albert H. Marckwardt, and I. Willis Russell were re-elected president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer respectively. E. Bagby Atwood was elected a member of the Executive Council for a term expiring in December, 1964.

The report of the Auditing Committee (David W. Maurer, Chairman; Bernard Bloch) was read by Professor Maurer: "We have examined the account book and the financial statement submitted by the Treasurer of the American Dialect Society for the period 1 December 1959 to 30 November 1960, and consider, from a check of the entries in the account book, that the statement is correct."

The report of the Committee on Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography was summarized by its chairman, Raven I. McDavid, Jr. The full report follows.

The most significant aspect of the work of this committee during 1960 was its reorganization officially as a union of the two older committees on Regional Speech and Localisms and on Linguistic Geography. This reorganization reflects the de facto operations of the past several years and the realization that dissociating the two fields of inquiry, however justifiable in theory, is impossible in actual practice.

Under the reorganization of the committee, Raven I. McDavid, Jr.

(Chicago) was named chairman and William R. Van Riper (Oklahoma State) vice-chairman. During the fall of each academic year the chairman and vice-chairman expect to inquire systematically, of the regional secretaries and of those concerned with linguistic geography, about current or projected work. At any time, however, either the chairman or the vice-chairman will welcome information about such projects, and will be happy to answer inquiries or refer them to those who can provide the answers.

During the calendar year 1960 the following progress has been reported:

In Linguistic Geography:

1) For the Atlantic seaboard: *The Pronunciation of English in the Atlantic States*, by Hans Kurath and Raven I. McDavid, Jr., went to press as the third of a series of University of Michigan Publications in American English, the first two being Kurath's *Word Geography of the Eastern United States* and Atwood's *Survey of Verb Forms in the Eastern United States*. No funds have yet been obtained for editing and publishing the materials from the Atlantic seaboard, but the archives of the Atlas, at the University of Michigan, continue to be used profitably by visiting scholars from the United States and abroad.

2) For the North-Central States: A few gaps remain in the coverage of the area, but fieldworkers, notably those from Indiana University, are at work and expect to complete the coverage of the region by the end of 1961. Roger W. Shuy, of Wheaton College, has commenced an investigation of the dialect boundary between Northern and Midland regions in Illinois, using both field interviews and checklists, and expects to present his findings as a dissertation at Western Reserve University in 1961. Preliminary editing has commenced, but formal plans have not yet been drafted.

3) For the Upper Midwest: Harold B. Allen's work as president-designate, and later as president, of the National Council of Teachers of English, has reduced his activities in editing and publishing the materials from his archives. However, he confidently expects to have his first volume ready for publication in 1961. The dissertation of Robert Weber on the speech of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area is slowly nearing completion.

4) For the Rocky Mountain Area:

Clyde T. Hankey has completed a doctoral dissertation (Michigan), *A Colorado Word Geography*, which has been accepted for publication by the American Dialect Society. In this dissertation he introduced a new method of discovering participation areas to show that the dialect mixture in Colorado is not completely erratic.

Marjorie M. Kimmerle (Colorado) has been analyzing Colorado pronunciation to corroborate the analyses of vocabulary and grammar made by Hankey and Elizabeth H. Jackson.

T. M. Pearce (New Mexico) has continued extremely active in New Mexico, and has announced that in 1961 he hopes to make available his 51 interviews for the Rocky Mountain Atlas.

John E. McKendrick (Brigham Young) plans to complete his doctoral dissertation, at the Johns Hopkins University, on the linguistic geography of Utah.

M. D. Clubb, Jr., (Montana) intends to take over the Atlas work in

Montana, where some early records were made by Verne Dusenberry and John McKendrick.

Klonda Lynn (Arizona) has been unable to supplement her 23 field records, all of elderly informants; it is hoped that the migration of J. J. Lamberts to Arizona State will ultimately result in a renewal of field work.

5) For the Pacific Coast: Preliminary editing continues of the completed archives for California and Nevada, under the direction of David W. Reed (California, Berkeley). For Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, under the direction of Carroll E. Reed (Washington), there has been little recent progress, owing to the scarcity both of funds and of fieldworkers.

6) For Texas and the Gulf States: E. Bagby Atwood (Texas) reports the completion of a book on the regional vocabulary of Texas, based on vocabulary field records; publication is pending. Under the direction of Hans Kurath, Juanita V. Williamson (Le Moyne College, Memphis) has completed, as a doctoral dissertation (Michigan), *A Phonological and Morphological Study of the Speech of the Negro of Memphis, Tennessee.* Mima Babington (Texas) is preparing a doctoral dissertation on the vocabulary of rural Southern Louisiana, centering about Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes; material has all been gathered, and IBM sorting is nearly complete. Kjell Johannsen (Texas) is preparing a Master's thesis on the vocabulary of the Fredericksburg area in Texas. Gordon R. Wood (Chattanooga) has completed the tabulation of responses from a check list vocabulary survey of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma; he expects to have the results ready for publication by September 1961. C. K. Thomas (Florida) is continuing to collect extensive evidence on pronunciation in all parts of the United States, and is preparing a monograph on his materials from New England. Mrs. Lucille Folk (Louisiana Polytechnic Institute) is compiling a Word Geography of North Louisiana as a doctoral dissertation under the direction of N. M. Caffee (Louisiana State). Rudolph Fiehler, also of Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, is actively involved both in the study of rural Louisiana speech and in promoting other regional studies in his area.

7) For the central-states area, an informal cooperative organization was set up at the first meeting of the Midwest Modern Language Association, aimed at inaugurating field work in the yet unsurveyed four-state area of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas. William R. Van Riper (Oklahoma State) has obtained funds for field work from his institution, and has covered about a third of his state.

George Pace (Missouri) has collected several hundred questionnaires based on the usage of freshmen at his institution; his institution is negotiating to add a linguistic geographer to its staff.

J. Neale Carman (Kansas) has completed the first volume of his Historical Atlas of the Foreign Language Units of Kansas, which is to appear in 1961; Volume II is nearly ready for publication. He has also completed several historical studies. William E. Koch and Fred Higginson report active work at Kansas State in folk-beliefs, proverbs, and place names, but no formal activity in dialect geography. Richard E. Haswell (Southwest Missouri State College) reports that over 1200 check lists have been obtained from his area and that editing has begun. On the margin of this

area, Daniel Cook and Charles Parish (Southern Illinois) have begun the collection of check lists to supplement the North-Central records and to tie in with proposed work in Missouri, and are planning to inaugurate field work in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

Of the regional secretaries, Donald Sands (Boston College) has systematically canvassed institutions in his region for dialect work, as well as pursuing his own studies of Maine place names.

The report of extensive activities in Canada, prepared by W. S. Avis (Royal Military College), is submitted without editing:

> Research in Canadian English at present is most active in the fields of linguistic geography and lexicography. For the most part, this activity is being carried out by various committees or by independent members of the Canadian Linguistic Association.
>
> Considerable progress has been made by the Linguistic Geography Committee under the chairmanship of H. Rex Wilson. Aided by a Canada Council grant, Professor Wilson spent part of the past summer in the Maritimes, making a preliminary study with a view to extending the fieldwork begun by Henry Alexander twenty years ago. Plans are afoot for holding a linguistic-geography workshop at the University of New Brunswick during the summer of 1961. It is hoped that Raven I. McDavid, Jr., will be available to direct the activities of this workshop and to lead fieldwork operations from this base. Several other universities have indicated an interest in holding similar workshops in future summers.
>
> In addition, two graduate students are working on problems in linguistic geography: M. Wanamaker, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Michigan, on the speech of the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia; and J. Ashworth, a Master's candidate at the University of British Columbia, on the speech of southwestern British Columbia.
>
> Finally, Linguistic Geography is again being offered as a course at the Summer School of Linguistics at the University of Alberta this coming summer, the instructor being W. S. Avis of the Royal Military College of Canada. It might be added that Professor Avis is continuing to build up his collection of tape-recordings of regional Canadian speech.
>
> In the field of lexicography, the work on the *Dictionary of Canadian English* has been considerably slowed by the untimely death of C. J. Lovell, the editor-in-chief. Nevertheless, the collecting of citations goes on and the C.L.A.'s Dictionary Committee has a plan of operation through which the project should reach fruition in a few years.
>
> The Canadian French-English dictionary, which is being compiled by Jean-Paul Vinay's group at the University of Montreal, is nearing completion. One of the editors of this dictionary has been awarded a Canada Council grant to enable him to make a survey of Canadian English, presumably in a limited area of the vocabulary.
>
> Finally, the Canadian Thorndike-Barnhart school dictionaries are well advanced, editing being virtually completed on the *Beginning* and started on the *Intermediate*. Furthermore, the Canadian modification of the *Oxford School Dictionary* is almost ready. Although the last-mentioned undertakings are in the commercial field, they are important

developments on the Canadian scene, for they point up a marked change in attitude on the part of Canadian teachers and publishers; they have come to acknowledge the need for native dictionaries and for the linguistic research necessary to make such dictionaries possible. It should be added that the dictionaries mentioned above are being edited by members of the Canadian Linguistic Association.

The much increased linguistic activity in Canada covers a far wider area than is relevant to this report. The result, however, is an increasing interest among the larger Canadian universities in expanding their linguistic programs at the graduate level. The University of Alberta, for example, is now offering a degree in linguistics, the first English-speaking university to do so. There is good reason to believe that in a few years a number of major universities will be offering such degrees, at least at the Master's level.

As this movement gains momentum, it is expected that the number of students actively engaged in studies of Canadian regional speech will increase, and, as a result, our knowledge of Canadian English will be greater, a consummation devoutly to be wished for—and worked for.

From the British West Indies, Frederic G. Cassidy reports the completion of his book *Jamaica Talk*, to be published in 1961, and David DeCamp the completion of fieldwork toward a linguistic atlas of Jamaica.

Finally, your chairman is happy to report that a travel grant from the ACLS, supplemented by funds from the Humanities Division of the University of Chicago, made it possible for him to attend the Congress of Dialectology at Louvain and Brussells (along with Messrs. Avis, Carroll E. Reed, James W. Marchand of Vanderbilt, and Uriel Weinreich of Columbia), and subsequently to visit several centers of dialect interest in the British Isles, namely, Leeds, Edinburgh, Dublin and London. Among the significant facts he learned were (1) the completion of the fieldwork for the Orton-Dieth Linguistic Survey of England, and the preparation of the first volume for publication; (2) continued activity at Edinburgh in all types of linguistic work, though handicapped as at many institutions by a shortage of fieldworkers; (3) the possibility that fieldwork may soon begin on the English of Northern Ireland; (4) the beginning of a Survey of Standard English Usage, under the direction of Randolph Quirk of London; (5) the proportionately greater acceptance of phonetics as an autonomous discipline than is the case in the United States; (6) the general acceptance of the study of the English language as an entity in its own right; (7) a genuine interest in continuing exchanges of information with scholars from the United States, with a view toward a working conference on the dialectology of North Atlantic English sometime in the near future, possibly following the Cambridge Congress of Linguistics.

E. C. Ehrensperger, chairman, reported briefly for the Place Name Committee. The full report follows:

For the seventh consecutive year, this committee has been searching for information about place name work in progress. The following projects have come to the attention of the committee.

Hamill Kenny's *The Origin and Meaning of the Indian Place Names of Maryland* will be published by the Waverly Press of Baltimore in the spring of 1961. About the same time Mr. Kenny hopes to reach a first draft stage of his study of place names on the moon.

Arthur H. Hughes and Morse Allen are still occupied with their *Gazetteer of Connecticut Place Names*. The main list, of well over 20,000 names, past and present, is completed, as is the extensive index. At present the bibliographies of books and maps are being checked. Publication details are still indefinite. The work will probably appear in two volumes.

George Pace reports that he has a Ph.D. student who will, he hopes, complete a portion of the *Ramsay Dictionary* (Missouri) as a dissertation.

T. M. Pearce's *Names Under the Sun, or New Mexico Place Names* is now being edited at the University of New Mexico Press and should be out in late summer or early fall.

G. Thomas Fairclough has just about completed an article to be entitled "Wit, Metaphor, and the Spirit of Place: Thoreau's Use of Geographical Names in *Walden* and *A Week*."

J. B. Rudnyckyj is gathering material on American place names of Slavic origin.

C. A. Weslager and A. R. Dunlap have ready for publication an article entitled "Names and Places in an Unrecorded Delaware Indian Deed (1681)."

A. R. Dunlap's chapter on Dutch names in the Delaware Valley is to appear in a volume on Dutch settlements in that area (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1961). He is also at work on other studies relating to Delaware place names.

W. R. McAtee is continuing to index names in his studies of the vocabularies of Hoosier authors, including actual, ephemeral, and fictional names.

P. Burwell Rogers has embarked on a long-term project dealing with place names in the state of Virginia. He has compiled a working gazetteer and plotted a tentative course for future pursuits. He is interpreting *place names* to refer primarily to names of places inhabited by people—counties, towns, villages, crossroads settlements, etc., considering geographical features only as incidentally as logic permits.

Virgil J. Vogel has completed a 600 page volume on *Indian Place Names of Illinois*. No publication details are yet available. He has also assembled a card file of Indian geographic and personal names used in John Tanner's "Narrative of Captivity and Adventures During Thirty Years' Residence Among the Indians in the Interior of North America, (1830)." In addition, he has submitted for publication an article on the influence of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" on American place names.

Richard B. Sealock and Pauline Seely report the near completion of a twelve year bibliography of Canadian place name literature. This will supplement the *Place Name Bibliography* published by the American Library Association and will include earlier items omitted from that list.

The next supplement for Sealock and Seely's United States place name bibliography will be ready in 1961 and will contain 1959–60 articles.

Margaret M. Bryant reports the titles of two Master's essays done under

her supervision: "Flatbush Place Names" by Jeannette G. Blumengarten, and "Bay Ridge Place Names" by Henry Rashkin. Another essay, still in progress, is Mrs. Frances Friedman's "Brooklyn Heights Place Names."

Kenneth L. Nicholas' study of the place names of Lincoln County, South Dakota, is completed and is available in typed form at the State University of South Dakota library. Two other South Dakota county studies have been started: Douglas County by Winerva Van Roekel and McPherson County by Mrs. Esther Wittmayer.

No changes in the membership of this committee have been made for many years. Perhaps this committee, along with some other committees of our society, should be reconstituted.

Corrections of and additions to this report are earnestly solicited by members of the committee, who are Frederic G. Cassidy (Wisconsin), Elliott V. K. Dobbie (Columbia), Audrey R. Duckert (Massachusetts), T. M. Pearce (New Mexico), W. P. Randel (Florida State), and E. C. Ehrensperger (South Dakota), Chairman.

The report of the Usage Committee was read by its new chairman, Gerald R. Udell, as follows:

Prior to the December meeting of the American Dialect Society Kelsie B. Harder (Youngstown) resigned as chairman of the Usage Committee with the recommendation that the chairmanship be offered to one of his colleagues in the English department of Youngstown University, Gerald R. Udell. The chairmanship was offered to Mr. Udell and accepted.

At present the formation of a new Usage Committee is in process. Karl W. Dykema (Youngstown), a chairman of the committee previously, and Kelsie B. Harder have agreed to serve on the committee now being formed.

The present chairman of the Usage Committee invites suggestions concerning the future functioning of the Committee and, in addition, comments of any kind which may serve to extend the usefulness of the Committee. He would particularly welcome correspondence from Society members who have a special interest in questions of dialectal usage who would be willing to serve as members of the Committee.

Einar Haugen gave the following report for his committee:

The chairman of the Committee on Non-English Dialects in America has continued his collection of new items with an eye to eventual revision of his Bibliography and Research Guide. A number of interesting studies of bilingualism and acculturation are under way. Two studies of American-Swedish are being directed by the chairman personally.

I. Willis Russell, chairman of the Committee on New Words, gave a progress report of the work of that committee. The full report follows:

The work of the Committee on New Words continues in the same pattern. This year the Committee prepared for the eighteenth time the article

"Words and Meanings, New," which appears in the *1961 Britannica Book of the Year* (pp. 752-753). In compiling this article, which numbers 99 main entries, the Committee followed its usual procedure, described in previous reports.

The members of the Committee are Thomas L. Crowell (Columbia), Joseph S. Hall (Pasadena City College), Atcheson L. Hench (Virginia), Mamie J. Meredith (Nebraska, emerita), Porter G. Perrin (Washington), Peter Tamony (San Francisco, California), H. Rex Wilson (Royal Military College of Canada), and I. Willis Russell (Alabama), Chairman.

The report of the Committee on Proverbial Sayings was read by its chairman, Margaret M. Bryant:

The collecting and editing of proverbial sayings continues. "Vermont Proverbs and Proverbial Sayings, Part I," by Muriel J. Hughes (Vermont) appeared in *Vermont History*, April, 1960, the publication of the Vermont Historical Society. Mrs. Louise Hanley (Wisconsin, Wausau Center, emerita) is continuing her work with the folk sayings of Tennessee and Kentucky, collected by Herbert Halpert (Arkansas). The Kentucky proverbial comparisons, also collected by Herbert Halpert, are now being edited by Archer Taylor (California, Berkeley, emeritus), and Frances Barbour (Southern Illinois) is near the final editing of the proverbs and proverbial sayings of Illinois. William E. Koch (Kansas State) is now collecting in Kansas.

The Committee consists of: Harold B. Allen (Minnesota), Frances Barbour (Southern Illinois), Margaret A. Beede (North Dakota, emerita), Doris Benardete (Spring Valley Senior High School), Francis W. Bradley (South Carolina, emeritus), Louis H. Chrisman (West Virginia Wesleyan, emeritus), Joan Corbett (Texas Woman's), Ernest H. Cox (Florida), Herbert Halpert (Arkansas), Wayland D. Hand (California, Los Angeles), Muriel J. Hughes (Vermont), Thelma G. James (Wayne State), Andrew K. Kafka (Pennsylvania State), Lorena E. Kemp (West Virginia State College), Marjorie M. Kimmerle (Colorado), William E. Koch (Kansas State), James B. McMillan (Alabama), Mamie J. Meredith (Nebraska, emerita), Alton C. Morris (Florida), T. M. Pearce (New Mexico), Henry A. Person (Washington), W. Edson Richmond (Indiana), Archer Taylor (California, Berkeley, emeritus), Roy McKeen Wiles (McMaster), George P. Wilson (Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, emeritus), and Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College), Chairman.

The report of the Custodian of Collections, Frederic G. Cassidy (Wisconsin), was read by I. Willis Russell as follows:

This report is shorter than usual, but I record with pleasure two gifts of books that will ultimately help in the compilation of our dictionary.

These come from Mamie. J. Meredith, who has sent in twenty-four books, and Porter G. Perrin, who has sent nine. These are of various kinds, but the largest number are regional novels, stories, or poems having representations of local speech.

Professor Perrin has also contributed a number of citation slips of usages taken from sources in which he has been reading. Such slips can go directly into our general files, and I encourage other members to record as they read, and send items of interest to us on six-by-four-inch slips.

The other addition to our resources is a very interesting collection of local Kansas speech, which W. E. Bailey of Washington, D. C., made by answering the entire Questionnaire of 1600 questions published as *PADS*, No. 20, *A Method for Collecting Dialect* (Cassidy and Duckert). Mr. Bailey has not only remembered well his childhood usages, but he has gone back and checked them in the present community. He has been careful in distinctions, full and explicit in his answers, with many flashes of welcome humor.

Were we to have similar complete answers to this Questionnaire from each state, and especially from communities which preserve characteristic differences, it would add greatly to our resources. If any member knows of a really good informant who would be disposed and able to furnish us in this way a record of local usage, I will furnish directions and materials and try to follow the process through. Send me the name, address, and description or qualifications of any such person whom you know.

## MEMBERSHIP

As of December 20, 1960, our membership stands as follows: Individuals, 275 (including seven emeritus and honorary); Institutions, 185; a total of 460 members. This compares with 471 as of December 20, 1959. Resignations, deaths, and those dropped for non-payment of dues have only been partially compensated for by 18 new members, several of them made interested in the Society by Margaret M. Bryant, Kelsie B. Harder, Mamie J. Meredith, and I. Willis Russell.

## FINANCES

*Account from December 1, 1959, to November 30, 1960*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance as of November 30, 1959 | | $3664.35 |
| Receipts | | |
| From individuals (dues) | $848.60 | |
| From institutions (dues) | 505.49 | |
| From orders | 458.73 | |
| Miscellaneous | 421.98 | |
| Total receipts | | 2234.80 |
| Total balance as of November 30, 1959, and receipts December 1, 1959, to November 30, 1960 | | 5899.15 |
| Disbursements | | 815.25 |
| Balance | | 5083.90 |

Distribution of funds

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuscaloosa Federal Savings and Loan Association | 4871.61 |
| Undeposited checks | 212.29 |
| | $5083.90 |

DEATHS

I regretfully report the deaths of the following persons, with the hope that this is a complete report.

On June 16, 1959, Max Sherover, president of the Linguaphone Institute.

On December 28, 1959, John L. Haney, retired, formerly president of the Central High School in Philadelphia. For his bequest to the MLA and the American Philosophical Society, see "For Members Only" in *PMLA*, LXXV, 2B (May).

On February 12, 1960, Lowry Axley, Savannah, Georgia.

On May 27, 1960, William F. Kamman. Until his retirement in 1953, he was Professor and Head, Department of Modern Languages at Carnegie Institute of Technology, where he had taught for thirty-six years.

On June 2, 1960, Josiah H. Combs, until his retirement on July 1, 1956, Professor of French in Mary Washington College.

## II. OTHER MATTERS

Appointments approved by the Executive Council and accepted by the appointees are as follows:

Sumner A. Ives (Syracuse) to succeed C. K. Thomas (Florida) as regional secretary of Middle Atlantic States.

John E. McKendrick (Brigham Young) as regional secretary of Rocky Mountains.

C. K. Thomas (Florida) to succeed Atcheson L. Hench (Virginia) as regional secretary of South Atlantic States.

William R. Van Riper (Oklahoma State) to serve as vice-chairman of the Committee on Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography.

Gerald R. Udell (Youngstown) to succeed Kelsie B. Harder (Youngstown) as chairman of the Committee on Usage.

During the year permissions to reprint material in *PADS* were granted as follows:

To Jarvis Bastian and Sol Saporta to reprint in a collection of

readings in psycholinguistics Chapter 4 of Einar Haugen's *Bilingualism in the Americas*, No. 26 (November 1956).

To Charlton Laird and Robert M. Gorrell to reprint in *English as Language* (Harcourt, Brace & World) portions of:

Allen, Harold B. "Minor Dialect Areas of the Upper Midwest." No. 30 (November 1958).

Hinton, Norman D. "The Language of Jazz Musicians." No. 30 (November 1958).

Hughes, Herbert L. "A Word List from Louisiana." No. 15 (April 1951).

Marckwardt, Albert H. "Principal and Subsidiary Dialect Areas in the North-Central States." No. 27 (April 1957).

Maurer, David W. *The Argot of the Racetrack*. No. 16 (November 1951).

John N. Winburne represented the Society at the inauguration of Judson William Foust as president of Central Michigan University on April 25, 1960.

### THE SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL MEETING

The South Atlantic Regional Division met in Charleston, South Carolina, November 5, 1960, in conjunction with the South Atlantic Modern Language Association. Ernest H. Cox presided.

*Chairman*, Ernest H. Cox, University of Florida; *Secretary*, James B. McMillan, University of Alabama.

1. "Lois Lenski's Use of Regional Speech," George P. Wilson, Greensboro, North Carolina.
2. "*Free Jack*," Lucia C. Morgan, University of North Carolina.
3. "*Names in South Carolina:* A New Onomastic Periodical," Claude Henry Neuffer, University of South Carolina.
4. "*Astronautics:* The Story of a Search," Woodford A. Heflin, Research Studies Institute, Maxwell Airforce Base.

The following officers were elected for 1961: *Chairman*, James B. McMillan; *Secretary*, Woodford A. Heflin.

I. Willis Russell
*Secretary-Treasurer*

(*Continued from inside front cover*)


## CHAIRMEN OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEES

REGIONALISMS AND LINGUISTIC GEOGRAPHY: RAVEN I. MCDAVID, JR., *University of Chicago* (Vice-Chairman: William R. Van Riper, *Oklahoma State University*)

PLACE NAMES: E. C. EHRENSPERGER, *University of South Dakota*

USAGE: GERALD R. UDELL, *Youngstown University*

NON-ENGLISH DIALECTS: EINAR HAUGEN, *University of Wisconsin*

NEW WORDS: I. WILLIS RUSSELL, *University of Alabama*

PROVERBIAL SAYINGS: MARGARET M. BRYANT, *Brooklyn College*

## REGIONAL SECRETARIES

NEW ENGLAND: DONALD B. SANDS, *Boston College*

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES: SUMNER A. IVES, *Syracuse University*

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: C. K. THOMAS, *University of Florida*

CENTRAL SOUTH: GORDON R. WOOD, *University of Chattanooga*

SOUTHWEST: E. H. CRISWELL, *University of Tulsa*

MIDDLE WEST: FREDERIC G. CASSIDY, *University of Wisconsin*

ROCKY MOUNTAINS: JOHN E. MCKENDRICK, *Brigham Young University*

PACIFIC COAST: WILLIAM MATTHEWS, *University of California at Los Angeles*

CANADA: WALTER S. AVIS, *Royal Military College*

CUSTODIAN OF COLLECTIONS: FREDERIC G. CASSIDY, *University of Wisconsin*

Date Due

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCT 0 6 1994 | | | |
| NOV 0 2 1994 | NOV 0 1 1994 | | |
| APR 2 2 1996 | APR 1 9 1996 | | |
| JAN 2 0 1998 | JAN 0 1 1998 | | |

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 05255 9662